that you too have high and lofty names, which we mest willingly units with you to henor. We know it well, and shall rejoice to hear that throughout the O d Thirteen there have been gatherings of the well, and shall rejoice to hear that throughout the O d. Threen there have been gatherings of the people engaged in this good werk, till not one of that gorious band of 76 shall be without an appro viste testimonial of his country's gratitude. Fine has tested the greatness and excellence of their work, and now it be reaches and excellence of their work, and now it be hover us to do justice, not to them but to ourselves, the present generation. The old thirtee States have long since taken their honored place in the scale of the present generation. The old thutees States have the present generation. The old thutees States have long since taken their honored place in the scale of long since taken their honored place in the scale of nations. New stripes have been added to our national field the second of the second

The Declaration of Independence was then read and the ceremonies closed with a benefiction by the efficisting clergymen.

The menument is a column of fine Italian marble springing from a tomb of the same material. On the sides of the latter are sculptured inverted torches: midway up the shaf; is the name of Taylor, in a chaplet of bays, and on the reverse the arms of Pennsylvanis. The folds of the American flag envelop the spex of the monument, and over all an eagle droops his picions, and sits brooding over the memory of the departed. The work is about twenty-five feet in hight, designed and executed with a taste and skill worthy of the man it commemorates, and will be a lasting honor to the patriotic citizens who have erected it.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
TURSDAY, Nov. 20.—Judge MRIGS, the secretary, read a report of the visit of a committee of the ciab to the Wilson farm at Deer Pars, Long Island, some account of which has been already published in THE TRIBURE. Owing to the labes in the meetings of the club during the fair at the Crystal Palace, the attendance to day was much resettion usual and therefore it is proper to ask all who are laterested in these meetings to take notice, that during the Winter the club will meet regularly at noon, every first and every third Tursday of each month at the Institute rooms, No. 351 Broadway.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Berges of Long island, said he hoped this report would be published to show people who live off the island that the lend is not the barren waste that it has often been reported to be by those who live on the bland. He said that the yield of cultivated land in his neighborhood new is couble what it was twenty years ago. This is AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

that the yield of cultivated taid in his heighborhood new is couble what it was twenty years ago. This is by improved modes of cultivation. Mr. Bergen related his experience this year in keeping potatoes. A portion of a field stored in his cellar, rotted extensively. Another portion stored in his barn, up to yesterday showed no signs of decay.

Mr. Parder gave his opinion that Long island wild

iands were just as good as could be desired for all garden purposes, and the production of fruit.

The CHAIRMAN inquired how the island was

Solos Robinson said by streams and wells. But the chapest way to get water there and upon all firms is by cisierts. Judge Misios remarked that elsterns made double and water let letters are still full.

and water let into one till full, and then let into from the top and used out of the other, is always clear, as the sediment always remains in the first distern.

the seciment always remains in the first distern.

Preserving fruit.—Mr. Parder gave some account
of the profit of making apple butter, which is made by
boiling appler, pared and out, in sweet cider boiled down
two-thirds, and stewed until the apples are all mashed
and the mass ishomogenous. Part sour and part sweet
apples make the best apple butter. It is retailed in
this city at half a dolar a gallon. In the country
where cider is one dollar a barrel and apples a shilling
a bushel, apple butter sells for six or eight dollars a
barrel. The CHAIRMAN asked the best way of preserving

apples in their natural state.

Mr. PARDEE said the best way to keep apples is by

laying them separately on shelves in a room just above the freezing point. Not one cellar in twenty keeps apples well. Where there is no ventilation apples will quire a musty taste.
The CHAIRMAN thought that apples did not always

deens first where they are bruised.
Solos Robinson—No, because bruises often wilt and dry up instead of retting. Still bruises should be carefully avoided. Apples should be kept in a cool, dry, sweet room.

Mr. Bargers inquired how he should preserve pump-

kins for pies.
Solos Robinson—As the Shakers do, by drying and grinding into meal, or by cutting into sips and drying after the old New-England fashion. Pies made of dried pumpkins are better than when made from them as they come from the vines. The CHAIRMAN inquired the best manner of preserv-

in sweet potatoes.

Mr. Romassos said: Where it is neither cold nor hot

nor damp. They will not bear an approach to the freezing point within several degrees. In South Carclina they are put up in large beans upon pine straw the long-leaf pine leaves—and lightly covered with toe same, uncer a shed made of rails and straw and ear h. They will keep well in casks, packed in rice-hule, which are composed almost entirely of silex. I have to could that these bulls would be good to pack fruit Mr. PARDER-Beach sand, baked dry, is the best

Mr. PARDER—Beach and, baked dry, is the best stuff to pack any kind of truit or vege ables in.

The subject of preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables in all ways will be in order at the next neeting, which will be on the first Tuesday of December, also, the use of the camel in the Uni et States.

Mr. Disturned will give some important facts in regard to the camel.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Executive committee on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst.—the Rev. Dr. Knox in the chair—was addressed by the Rev. I. J. Reekers, the Chinese missionary. He stated that he owed much to this society. It was one of its tracts—"The Two Ways and Two Ends"—that rescued him from despair; it was a tract that led him to enter on the missionary work in China; and it was a tract of Leans Afa's from his hand that shed the light of Christianity on the mind of Tae Pieg-Wang, the leader of the Chinese revolution. That functionary now circalates widely the Gospels and other portions of the Scriptures without note or comment, in the form of tracts. Mr. Roberts takes a hopeful view of the Chinese revolution, and soon suls for Canton with the tracts. Mr. Roberts takes a hopeful view of the Chinese revolution, and soon sais for Canton with the expectation of joining Tae Ping-Wang at Nankin. The foreign correspondence of the month was presented by the Rev. Dr. Hallock, secretary, and embraced interesting letters from Eogland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Turkey, India and Chins. The receipts of the month were \$32,241, and far the period since April 1, \$186,334, including \$71,541 in donations. Grants during the month, 10,164,462 pages and for seven months, 34,153,422 pages. The amount due on notes for paper, \$25,810. The enterprises of the society were never more actively prosecuted and never more needed the efficient support of its friends and patrons. is friends and patrons.

INVESTIGATING POLICE AFFAIRS. The special committee of the Legislature, consisting of Merris Clarkson, Crosby and J. C. Hopkins of the

of Messis Clarkson, Crosby and J. C. Hopkins of the Serate, and Messra. Stuyvesant, O Keefe and Baker of the House, appointed to examine into the affairs and condition of the several police courts of the city and county of New York and county of Kings, met yearday morning in the city library, City hall. Mr. C. F. Crosmy presided as chairman.

After some little discussion among the committee it was moved to adjourn till the 4th of December proxima, and in the meantime to advertise in The Tribunk and two or three other city papers, inviting communications from citizens relative to any official corrup ton Ornism acceptant in the police courts of this or Kings or nism apagement in the police courts of this or Kings county that should be within their knowledge. This

The committee after leaving the Hall proceeded to visit and inspect the City prison.

DEDICATION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL

Yesterday afternoon Public school No. 2, situated in Fourth ward of Jersey City, was formally dedicet d. A large number of persons were present, in-cluding the Jersey City board of Education, several of the adamen of the city, most of the clerzy, and the leachers of the Public schools. Ex-Ald, Ford, pres ? Cet of the board, officiated.

After the board, officiated.

After the opening of the exercises by singing, Dr. Shith gave a sacth of the rise and progress of the schools in Jersey City. Concerning this particular school, he remarked that it commenced in 1828, in the old Pavonia academy, under the charge of Mr. Earl B. Sipple, who was present on this occasion. It had then one hundred pupils, and now it numbers about the threather and scholars.

then one hundred pupils, and now it numbers about one thensand scholars.

Dr. Fulllirs, the State superintendent of schools, who was present by special invitation of the Board of Education, then addressed those present upon subjects perihent to the occasion for about three-quarters of an hour. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the rapid advancement of the cause of education in the State of New-Jersey during the past two or three years. He size advocated the establishment of high schools similar to colleges, in which both scare could be educated together. He urged the cooperation of parents with the teachers and managers of schools.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Mr. WM. CLEEF, the Rev. Mr. IMERIE and the Rev. Mr. ELLI-

The exercises were interspersed with singing by the

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS. The board met at 11 a. m. yesterday. After waiting

thirty-five minutes for a quorum they proceeded to organiza. In accordance with a motion of Supervisor William

eon it was

Resolved. That the reading of the votes proceed when there is no question although there he not a quorum present. The vote of the Fourth district was sent back for correction with regard to the vote for secretary of

State
In the Fourth district of the Third ward Jos. S. Giles received ninety-rine votes. They were sent back to the inspectors to be counted for John S Giles The First, Fourth and Sixth districts of the Fifth ere sent back to be corrected, and the Second

ward were sent back to be corrected, and the Second should have been.

At 3½ p. m. an attempt was made to a journ. The vote stood: Ayes, Trowbridge, Chrystie, Ely; noes, Hoffmire, Kelly, Varian.

It was not until 4½ p. m. that the board adjourned after sending back the last district of the Fifth ward. It meets to-day at 11 a. m.

## CITY ITEMS.

How's THE WIND ?-Moderate and not very cold. see the answer when we looked out yester more about 6 o'clock; it was blowing from the north-west, scarsely driving the beavy smoke leeward from the smith's carry fire, and yet in all we saw nature had a wintry look. The stars were overeast with fleecy clouds that looked as though they had drifted down before the wind from the regions of snow; and the few pedestrians that were actir hurried on as though they thought old Boreas, with his icy spear, was not far behind. Even the mikman's voice had the clear ring of a wintry morning, and the wheels rattled over the hard pavement as they would have rattled over the frozen ground. Yet the ground was not frozen, for it was not yet cold enough, though the air was chi l. Chi !, too, to the heart must have been one human being; for at our earliest look out, on the opposite side of the street, by the mouth of a lane that leads to one of our city packing-boxes, dignified with the name of a 'tenant house," there stood a woman thinly clad and poorly shod, with a faded lilas colored Summer bonnet upon her head-no, upon the bank of her neckwringing her hands, and anon trying to fold them under her thin cape-no doubt because they intuitively knew how the wind was blowing from a cold quarter of the world.

We thought her some poor frail wanderer, who had faced the wind, perhaps, through all the tedious hours of that chilly night. She looked sad and wan and worn with care, and worse than all, she had no haps to buoy her up and carry her safe away from the barren shore on which some adverse wind had drifted her. New and then she started and walked up and down the pavement, looking each way as though for some expected friend, or some succor that might drift down that way with the morning breeze. But every time she came back, like a ship swinging at her anchor, to the same spot as d leaned against the iron railing that bounded her territory. That was her anchor. Tired of watching one that had no discoverable object, we sat down at the desk to see what stray leaf the last wind had drifted into our omnium gatherum. For an hour or more the busy wor'd outside went on unbesded. The sun came up and looked down and smiled, and perhaps is quired How's the wind? Boreas whistled an answer, and the sun went on his course till he overtook a cloud and dodged behind it, and sent a dark shadow flinting over the city. It was not the only dark thadow that rested on this great Babel yester morning. There was a darker shadow then the great sua shade fell upon-the woman over by the alley across the street. We looked out again. She was still there, looking more chilly, more sorrow stricken than ever. Two long, cold hours, she had watched and waited. For what-for whem? An old man came along and turned up an alley, and to him her lips moved, and he shook his head for an answer. Did she ask How's the wind, and did he answer, I don't know? You may wager a hat full of wind that that was not the question. By and by we guessed what the question had been. She naked the old man, Have you seet my husband? No. That shake of the head needed no words. But why had she waited there in the cold street all this time for her husband? Where was he? What had he gone out for so early and staid so long? We found that out, too, in time. There was, a few paces off, at the corner of the street, one of those dark, sunken rocks that so lie in the way of the free navigation of our streets Presently there was a commotion, as though ti c wind were dashing angry waves upon this wreckproducing hinderance to those who have occasion to sa'l around where it lies. We looked out and saw an angry man drag forth a drunken one, and pitch him, as he would the worthless carcass of a dead fish, on upon the Leaving billows. There was at the same time a taint groan—such a one as might come from a heart pierced by an icicle—and the woman sat down, old and faint, and hid her face with her hands. The man thrust out of the corner grocery was her husband. He had gone out early in the morning to look for a new home, and get a cart to move his household goods, which the landlord had put out of his late tenement for non-payment of rent. All that time the woman had steed in the cold wind waiting his return, for she had no home-no shelter-worse than no husband-no heart left to bid her live, for hope was gore-blown away; drifting truly was she upon the storm-tossed ocean, without compass, rudder or sail. Who can tell us the history of that sad voyage of life, that had terminated in such a ship wreck ! Who can tell us how the wind will be to-morrow Last night it was damp and chill, blowing from the south-west. How it was with that wom in, whose who'e possessions lay exposed to every wind that blew, we cannot tell; but let it blow whichever way it will, her ship will ever be on a lee shore, with a pilot unfit for duty. Let us fire signal guns to warn him of bis danger, or waken those who sleep, till they inquire every day, How 's the wind?

PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA NOT IN THE BILLS .-On Monday evening two incividuals full of wrath came in contact in the cornidor of the Academy, one a litteratour of some pretensions, and the other an exmanager for various musical stars which have appeared in this hor zon. After a few compliments had passed between them, the litterateur attempted to use the argumentum ad hominem, when the ex-manager threw a little revolving light upon the subject, but before he cou'd pull trigger the parties were separated by friends, and valuable lives saved to the public. The cause of the emeute, which we be leve is of long 'anding, has been aggravated by the late issue of crotchets and quavers."

A MERCHANT COMMITTING SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC .- On Morday night Mr. Jas. Caffrey, who was engaged in the grocery business at No. 316 Hudson street, put an end to his life by swallowing a dose of arrenic which he had purchased for that purpose. The unfortunate man has been in poor health for some time past, and by several of his friends he was thought to be temporarily insane. About a week ago the deceased attempted to commit suicide by similar means, but was discovered too soon to accomplish his purpose. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner

JEALOUSY AND COWHIDING. - Catharine Frances and her repu'ed husband, — Booth, formerly kept house together at No. 26 Howard street. Louiss Lawrence came to board with them. Booth soon fell desperately in leve with Louiss, and they became very intimate. Subsequently he farnished a house for her, and then almost abandoned his home in Howard street. Catharine could not stand this; so, a few days ago, armed with a cowhide, she entered the dwelling of her rival and chastised her severely, and promised to repeat the castigation on some future occasion. Louisa felt grievously offended at such treatment and yesterday made a complaint before Justice Weish against Catharine. The magistrate issued a warrant, Officer Binder served it, and Catharine is now on ball

to answer for the offense.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED. - About 1 o'clock yesterday morning John Smith, mate of the barge Eulargement. plying between this city and Philadelphia, was me in Broadway by a girl named Anna Cuff, who decoyed kim into the house in which He'er Jewet: was murdered, nearly wenty years agr. No 41 Thomas street, and the readministered to him drugged brandy, from the ef fects of which he soon fell asleep and while in this state the cyprian and a female accomplice rifled his pockets o' one hundred and forty-five dellars in gold coin and bank bills. They were congratulating themselves over their grod fortune, when Smith awake, and finding himself robbed, he instantly accused his companions, who ran into the street with a view of escaping; Smith fellewed, crying "Stop thief," and policemen Webb and Bell, happening to be near, succeeded in capturing Anna, but her accomplice escaped with all the stolen money except twenty five dollars, which was found on the remon of Arna She was taken before Justice Welsh, and locked up for trial.

HEAVY BURGLARY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN.-The dry-goods store of Gage, Sloans & Dater, Reade street, near Broadway, was entered on Monday evening between 7 and 10 o'cleck by burglars and rebbed of silks to the value of about four thousand dollars. One of the Third ward police found the doors open at 10 o'clock in the evesing, and from the appearance of the premises was led to the belief that one of the burglars must have secreted himself in the store during the day-time and admitted his confederates after it had been closed for the night.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT .- John Whyens, a laborer last evening fell through the hatchway from the second story of the bonfed war-house in Broadway, not fractured his spine and hrest bone, beside receiving other severe injuries. He was con-vryed to the New-York hospital, where his recovery is desimed very doubtful.

FATAL FALL -Jacob Wehr, a German 22 years of age, died yesterday at the New York hospital from injuries re-ceived on the 24 h bit, by failing from a scaffed erected in front of a new building in E-inabeta street, near Walker street. Co-oner Hilton held as inquest upon the body, and a verdict of death by a fracture of the skull accidentally received, was rea-dered by the jury.

COMPLAINTS DISMISSED.—The complaint for false pretenses preferred about two minths ago by Mr. Goa. Bristali against, Mrs. Mary Jane Gavlord, wife of a Francisco banker, was yesterday demined by Jarielo Weleh, the ovidence, on exam ration, failing to assata the charge.

The complaint of Cotharine "deland against Francis Vincent, wine merchant, of No. 15 William street, charging him with attempt at securion, was also dismissed by the same magneticate for a similar reveal.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY -John Shar, a bookbinder ATTEMPT AT ROBBERT —John Shav, a bookbinder, as arrested on Suncay right, charged with assault and battery, with intent to rob a colored man, named Jas. T. Danhar The complainant sates that while passing through Frankfort attent hie con Sunday right, he was attacked by Shav, who attempted to rob him, and that Downlog, the systeman, came to his assistance, and a rough and tumble fight took place between the min which Saav came off second bast. A policeman ficulty came up and took Shay into custody, and he was on Monday locked up by Justice Welsh, to answer a charge of attempt at which

A BALL AND SAFE SWINDLE,-On Monday after A RALL AND SAFE SWINDLE.—On MORITAY AT moon a couple of sharpers entited a verdant Virginian to foot of Forty-skith street, E. R., when they swinded him of two hundred collars by inducing him to bet upon the tents of a "patent safe." After parting with his money became satisfied that a swindling gams had been practiced whire, and he draws a revolver and threat-seed to put a through each of them if they did not refured the money. To did not, however, do so, and excapted with whole skins. Vuginian stops at Lovejoy's hotel.

(Advertisement.)

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND VIOLONCELLOS FOR SALE—Three Second-hand Pisace for \$\phi(4)\$. Planos made by Light, Newton & Brisdburys, the best in lown. Come and see them before purchasing. Private Lessons in Singing to Gantlemen in the Evening. Terms, \$\phi\$ per lessons.

GLBUAN & NASH, No. 4:3 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINGES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will open This Day 1,200 places superfine French MERINGES, comprising every color and shade, which we shall offer at \$1 per yard, worth \$1.25. Also 300 pieces French MERING at 5/and 5/per yard.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119

(Advertisement.)
Willson's Dandelion Coffee—For Dyspepsia,

WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE—For Dyspepsia, indigestion, Sick Head-Ache, Billous and Liver Diseases, and is appecially recommended to persons of celloate constitutions. Sold by all respectable Apotheoaries and at the principal depot, screer of 17th-st. and Scav.

[Advertisement.]

The most successful operation of late has been the introduction of Lowen's Patent Pen and Penett, made by Wilmakffl, of No. 44 Maid and lane. For beenity, slegance and dimplicity, it cannot fail to strike the public as the best thing of the aind every issued. Wilmarch has also every other style of few and Penett Case and Gold Pens for eale.

Bronchitis and Cough, which so often terminate fatally in our Northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a ma-jority of cases if recourse is had to the Wild Cheazy prepara-tion of Dr. Wistan. Abundant evidence of this fact has been

The only gold medal awarded for Daguerreo-types at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Guanty. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Breadway.

The Crystal Palace Jurors of the American Institute have just confirmed what the Jurars of the State Fair at Detroit declared. The Chicago Jurors deplicated, and the pair lie reiterated, that LinLie's Sarks and Bask Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first Premium, a gold medal. Partice wishing flars will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining Littuin's Patent who will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining Littuin's Patent Chillied and Wrunth I ron Fire and Burglar-proof Sarks and compacing them with the sheet-iron Safes, of whatever make, name, or nature. A full assortment at the Depot of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Paul st., Hanover square, New-York.

J. C. Monais, Agent.

PILES, FISTULA AND BUPTURE.-EDWARD H. PHLES, FISTULA AND EUPTURE.—EDWARD H.

No., Editor of the Scalptl and Operating and Consuiting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-av., curse the above diseases permanently without the knife or ligature. Complete sets of the
newly invented instruments used by him with practical directions and diagram plates, will be forwarded to country surgeous
for \$50. A class for practical demonstration on the dead body
will be commenced on Jan. 2. Fee \$100. The curs in all cuses
undertaken by Dr. Dixon is warranted. The patient must apply
personally. Office hours from 8 to 9, I to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH-THE BALM OF A THOUSAND BEAUTH-LIE THE world renowned connected in the only article ever yet discovered that will beautify the complexion, leaving the skin pure, soft and white. It gives a pearly whiteness to the teeth and a delicious fragrance to the breath. Price only 50 cents. For sele by all Druggies throughout the United water and Canada. For subour & Co., Franklin square, New-York, Price, only 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]
CLOSING OUT THE CONCERN.--The fearful sacrifice of Fall and Winter Day Goods at A. G. Coley's, No 37 Third avonue, has created an excitement among the ladies not easily allayed. Rich Dress Goods at half price is a great inducement to purchasers. Try it.

No ALCOHOL. — The OXYGENATED BITTERS claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. This well-known remoty for Dyspegals and General Debility is richly worth a fair trial.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Asrist, No. 27 Bond-street, New York.

Office hours 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.-Dr. Saltzer will farward his published letters to an
address upon application.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ROWDY PROCEEDINGS—On Sunday last a party of discreterly characters broke into the porter-house of Michael Meroden in Von Frunt sneet, near Ewen sneet, having been denied admittance, and attacked the persons within. In the scuffle Morethan was severely bearin across the head with bottles, and a man named Thomas Moore was stabled in the side and received a cut upon the arm. He is badly butt. Jeremiah & heelan and John Mehan were arrested on the charge of being the assailants. They were committed. BURGLABIES.-The bouse of D. C. Winslow

BUEGLABIES.—The bouse of D. C. Winelow, esq. in Seckett street, sear Heyr street, was felomiously entered yes terday morning by removing the panel of the rear basement door. After remarking the lower part of the house, the burglar proceeded to the reom occupied by Mr. Winslow and abstracted a watch and pocket-book, with papers, but no money, from his pantaisons. He then tocked the room door on the outside and went to the servant's room and found her awaks. He therestend to kill her if she made a noise, and forced her to show him through the bouse to find the silver wars. When they left her room the noise awakened some of the other occupants, and the third scaped with what he had.

The house of Dr. Robert Roseman, No. 132 Henry street, was also entered and robbed of a number of valuable articles.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The first lecture of the course under the management of the Young Men's Chris ian association of Jersey City was delivered last venting by the Rv. Henry Ward Beacher upon the subject of "Mirchluness" The church was filled to upon the subject of "Mirchluness" The church was filled to upon the subject of "Mirchluness" The church was filled to upon the subject of "Mirchluness".

The fair at Commercial hall in Jersey City, con-ducted by the lastice of Hedding M. E. church, was largely attended yesterday aftermon and evening, and was liberally patronised. It ado adds to the outertainment each evening.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF BRIRERY. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Before Judge Roose

SEVENTH DAY—TYRSDAY, Nov. 20.

The court met at 10 o clock. Mr. Braity proceeded to examine further witnesses for the defendant. The following acid ional evidence was elicited:

John Reeds sworn—I have been connected with the police since 1845; I was in the chief's effice from 1845 to 1854; I do not know Mrs. Connolly except by reputation; I knew of her house No. 49 Worster street; I sever went inside the house; I knew Lydia Van Fassel, Jack Van Tassel, Al. Burtis, Wm. Moore, George Fish, Morey, and Jim. Edgerton; I to not know where Jim. Edgerton is; I saw him here about a year ago last Summer; all these persons have the character of thiever as far as I know; it was a portion of my particular dury to watch these persons among others; I was or detection service; the reputation of her house ticular duty to watch these persons among others, I was on detection service; the reputation of her house was that it was an assignation house; I once followed Councily from a California steamer to her house and I then received information from a brother officer that Connolly was Mrs. Duval's man; he was on board the steamer in company with William Moore; they went ahoard, as I suppose, to look ou, for game; they came off to, other and after separating Congrive went to No. 49 Woosserstreet; this was about six weeks before his arrest for the New-York hotel burglary; I understand Morey has been in the Sta et a pison. ry has been in the Sta e's prison.

had been in the State prison; I never made an inquiry; there was no charge against Connolly for anything done on that steamer.

Mr. Brady offered in swidence a mertgage on certain

real estate, executed Dec. 27, 1854, by Sydney H. Stuart and wife, in favor of Fernando Wood, to secure the payment of \$3.000 loaned Stuart, and which amount was due Dec. 27, 1855. was due Dec. 27, 1855.
Edward DeWitt, sworn—I am a member of the bar:
this mortgage was drawn in my office; Fernando Wood
loaned Judge Stuart \$3,000; about \$400 were reserved
to pay a jud, ment to Joseph L. White, the judgment

to pay a judy ment to Joseph L. Watte, the judyment being a line on his property: a number of judyments were paid out of this amount; there was one I think as large as \$600; the rest were small sums. Fernando Wood, sworn—This mortgage was given to me by Judge Stuart for a loan of three thousand collars, all of which was paid him except four hundred dollars, reserved to nay a judyment in fayor of

dred dollars reserved to pay a judgment in favor of Jeseph L. White against him, I paid the sheriff the money; I think Mr. Dewitt reserved some money to pay at me small demands.

Cross-examined—When Stuart made the applica-

tion to me for money he said he was very much em-barrassed; he was very presing in his application, but I do not remember the details of the conversation Francis B. Cutting, awar:—I received from you on Friday a paper in the handwriting of A. Oakey Hall; it is in my possession in count; after receiving it I exhibited it to Mr. Hall, and if he had it he had it but

hibited it to Mr. Hell, and if he had it he had it but momet tarily; there being no person to cross examine me I suppose I must do it myself.

Cross examined—The paper which you speak of is one which I called upon you to give to me as the property of Mr. Hell loaned to you.

Mr. Brady—Certainly. (Witness left the stand.)

Mr. Brady—Now I ask Mr. Catting to produce the

Mr. Brady—Now I ask Mr. Cutting to produce the paper.

Mr. Cutting—I shall not do it: one of the officers will ask Mr. Hall to come into court.

Mr. Brady—If the court please it is proven by Mr. Cutting that he has in his possession in court a paper. This paper is headed "Testimony of Mrs. Councily before the grand jury." I regard this as one of the papers in the case. I dealre to know whether Mr. Cutting will put this paper in the possession of the court to determine whether it is admissible or not.

Mr. Cutting—The effort of the counsel is, by inucudo, to give the impression that this witness has contradicted herself. It is proper for the defense to point out to the witness any discrepancies which may exist in her evidence and ask her to correct herself. The defense does not put the district attorney on the stand to testify. Mr. Hall wrote from his memory the widence given by Mrs. Connoily before the grand jury, and forwarded it to Mr. Brady, accompanying it by a note to him.

Mr. Brady—And which I shall read to prove the

Mr. Brady-And which I shall read to prove the

Mr. Brady—And which I shall read to prove the contrary to the statement the gentlaman has made.

Mr. Cutting—I object to the reading of the note.

Mr. Brady—I shall prove the handwriting of Mr. Hall in this note, in which he says: "I loan you my "private minutes before the grand jury." If the prosecution alone is to have the benefit of the papers of the district-attorney bearing on this case, then so be it, and let it be so declared by this court.

The court decided that Mr. Hall, and not the paper, was the proper person to give the testimony required.

was the proper person to give the testimony required.

Mr. Bracy excepted to the decision of the court in

ant. Bracy excepted the decision of the court in the court in the court in the court.

Br. Brady offered to prove that the paper which Mr. Cutting refused to give up was headed "Testimony of "Mrs. Connolly before the grand jury;" and to prove also that the paper was sent to the defendant's counsel as such.

such.

Mr. Cutting objected to the proof as incompetent.

The court sustained the objection.

Mr. Brady announced that he should rest the case

Mr. Brady announced that he should rest the case for the detendant here.

George W. Norris, recalled for the presecution—Q. Are you acquainted with Issac B. Smith, formerly an alderman of this city? A. I am.

Q. Did you know woman named Maria Smith?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you know such a person in 1847? A. Not that I recollect of.

Q. Did you know ruch a property of the property of the policy of the pol

granc-jury room when Mrs. Compoly gave her evidence? A. Most of the time I was, I think; toward the latter part I went out; I have examined her evicerce as reported.

Q. Does her evidence in this case correspond with

her evidence given is the grand-jury room?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

The court sustained the objection.

Mr. Brady asked for the paper in the handwriting of the witness in order to cross-examine.

Mr. Cutting refused to give the paper. Upon which
Mr. Brady stated that he should not proceed with the

cross-ramination.

Ira B. Fleyd, sworn.—(Mr. Brady gave witness a letter from Mr. Hall, adverted to in the testimony.)

This letter is in the hand writing of Mr. Hall, I think; it looks like his hand writing.

Mr. Brady offered to read the letter. Objected to by Mr. Cutting. Objection sustained, and exceptions taken.

Joseph Webster, sworn.—I arrested a colored wo

Joseph Webser, word.—I arresed her on names: the other is Elizabeth Hall; I arrested her on Thursday evening, for lying drunk in the street; I saw her in this stand, as a witness, last week; she is now in the Tombs, I presume.

Cross-rammed.—I reve knew her before I saw her her ard never knew anything against her except trong-rammed.—I tever knew her before I saw the facts of which I speek.

Both counsels announced that they had no more

evidence in the case.

Mr. Bracy said that it had been arranged if there

was to be an argument that Mr. Stoughton should sum up; but owing to the protraction of the trial, the coursel for the defense were willing to give the jury coursel for the defense were willing to give the july the indictment and submit the case without argument. Mr. Cutting said that in consideration of the importance of the case, be thought it to be incum sent upon him to do his whole duty.

Mr. Stoughton then proceeded to deliver
THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

After advecting to the importance of the case to the defendant, and the fact that in any event it would be a great blow to a defendant. Mr. Stoughton spoke of defendant and the fact that in any event it would be a great blow to a defendant. Mr. Stoughton spoke of the character of the case, of the character of the witness against bim, without whose testimony there would be no case. This case was the first wherein a judge has been indicted: the usual course being to impeach and try before the Senate. No magistrate with the evidence and cross-examination before him would have committed the defendant. Why then was not a preliminary examina ion bad in this case before a magistrate! He could tell why. Before a grand jury the witness went with all the evidence given to her—given to other witnesses—became there the evidence was exparte; she was not cross-examined. If the district attorney had ead to the grand jury this woman is a prostitute, the wife of a thief and the common associate of thieves, and therefore you must look upon her testimony with caution, there would have been no indictment. The interest in this case was increased by knowing that there was an attempt to convict a judge upon such testimony. His counsel had labored long in this trial, and that too without reward. But if there ever was a time when lawyers should volunteer their ever was a time when lawyers should volunteer their services it was when a judge in good standing was sought to be stricken down. Judge Stuart had been a After an examination of the ease Stnart thought the people as a candidate and was elected a judge. Durning all this time had a single word even been uttered against him? Not one. He had worked hard and long, and with but small pecuniary return in his document. Who was the accuser in this case? The jury knew well enough who. Why had Mr. Hall been called on the stand unnecessarily? He, the officer of the court, the friend of Judge stuart, not only came on the stand as [a witness, but presented himself as secretly arranging with the recorder, another judge of the same court, to indict Judge Stuart. Why did not the same court, to indict Judge Stuart. Why did not have a secured of this crime? From the time when this indictured of Judge Stuart and tell him he was accused of this crime? From the time when this indictured of the matter. They admitted the I Sections, Mr. Hall was busily engaged in preparing.

was desireus of going into business—that Judge Stu art saic he would speak to Mr. Blact about it. She had told Judge Scuart if Councily could be receased, a man in the market stood ready to advance the means to enable him to go in o business. But whan saked the name of that man she refused to give it, because she well knew that if she did it would enable the decease. she well knew that if she did it would enable the defendant to prove that she had subte a falsehood. What was a proper case for a noile prosequi if this was not one? The indiciment had slept for a long time; the only witnesses whose e idence could convict were absent, and the man's wife had represented that she had reformed and that her husband wanted to. To say that Judge Stuart attempted to deceive Mr. Hal was riciculeus. Who should know all about the case but Mr. Hall, who had been assistant district atterney and was then district atterney? To argue that Mr. Hall could be deceived was to argue that the was an officer who left his office to tak: care of itself, which everybody knew was not the case. The counsel adverted to the fact of Judge S uart asking that a noile prosequi be entered in the case of Connolly, which was his real name, instead of Cosgrove, and that Mr. Hall said the next in orning that the case of which was his real name, instead of Cosgrove, and that Mr. Hail said the next noming that the case of Cosgrove was not the one he meant, though he immediately signed the nolle prosequi in the case of Cosgrove—(Mr Cutting had said because Mr. Hail did not want to cisturb the harmony of the entries.) Mr. Hail would not thank anybody for the suggestion. About the time of the nolle prosequi Recorder's Suith comes into notice. He is indignant that a nolle prosequi should be entered in the case of a man whom he had been counsel for so soon after his election, and for a man who was a thick, and the worst kind of a thick, one who would cheat his counsel. And yet, a at hisf—one who would cheat his counsel. And yet, a short time after we find in the recorder's office a noto rious thief, the wife and paramour of thieves, the short time after we find in the recorder's office a nototious thief, the wife and paramour of thieves, the
recorder and the district-attorney; and the recorder
and district-attorney were debating which of two persens should be acquitted—whether "the worst kind of
"a thief" or a judge in high stanting. So anxious
was the recorder to acquit the thief that he wrote a
part of the note to the thief, saying that if he would
come on and testify he should not be prosecuted. The
councel labored to show that it was more than foolish
to suppose that Judge Stuart would have sent Mrs.
Controlly to Hall, whom see supposed had a part of the
money which she alleged she had paid Stuart when
such an interview night lead to an exposure. It was
riciculous to suppose that after Judge Stuart had
stated it would cost two hundred dollars to get the
rolle prosequi that she should not only immedisitely offer five hundred dollars, but the last dollar
she had in the world. The document which Judge
Stuart gave to Mrs. Connolly on the 19th of February
was to secure her husband against being arres ed. It
was written W.m. Connolly, as he was recerally known
as Connolly. This was given in addition to the noile
prosequi entered, which was in the name of Cosgrove
The countel sharped that there had been a bargain to
secure Mrs. Connolly's evidence. The papers had
been prepared, and a week afterward Al. Burtis, a
thief and the meascager of the recorder, asked Mrs.
Connolly to call at the recorder's office, saying she
could hear the conversation and need not say anything
unless she wished. She heard the conversation, and
was told that if she would a vest to the truth, and the
whole truth, her husband should not be prosecuted.
Now what was the "truth" they wanted? Cerwas told that if she would a rear to the 'truth', and the whole truth, her husband should not be prosecuted. Now what was the "truth" they wanted? Certainly to swear to certain facts which the recorder desired to have proven. This was not a bargain te let her off if she would testify, but to let her husband off. They had her there, and they could have compelled her to go before a magistrate and testify to the truth relative to her connection with Judge Suart, without their making any promise to release her husband. This act was entirely superfluous and it was an ect releasing a man whom both Recorder Smi h and Mr. Had would have us believe was a man who should not have been discharged. The counsel said it was to be regretted that political differences should exist, which excite the prejudices of one judge against his brother and lead to an animosity, and further, that should lead him to consent to be one of a star-chamber investigation, conducted by and further, that should lead him to consent to be one of a star-chamber investigation, conducted by himself, an ole thie, the paramour of a haif-dozen old thieves, and the district attorney, and it was particularly unfortunate that the thief should be an old client of the recorder. The counsel tree adverted to the degree of credibility which should be given to a witness who, if she told the truth in the ovidence, showed her, elf to be equally a criminal with the person whom she accused. He contended that but little reliance should be placed upon the testimony and cited Greenleaf, 390 in support of his position. He cited also a case reported in the 6th of Carrington & Peyre. The attempt to corroborate the evidence of Mrs. Comolly by her bank-book was examined. The hat k-book showed that five hundred dollars was drawn on another occasion, and if Mrs. Cosnolly should seback-book showed that five bundred dollars was drawn on another occasion, and if Mrs. Cosnolly should accuse some other person—say the recorder—of bribery, in receiving from her five hundred dollars, she could easily bring that book and curry forward to corroborate. The prosecution had attempted to establish the principle in evidence that because a man needed a shirt he therefors may have stolen the linen to make one It was proven that all the judgments which existed against Judge Stuart had been satisfied by modey realized from a morigage on his real estate. Further, it was proven that of the money Judge Lathrop got on Judge Stuart's order for his salary, he took out \$200, which was owing him, and borrowed of Stuart \$400, which he returned voluntarily two or three weeks after without Stuart's asking for it all. And curing this two or three weeks occurred the memerable 15th of February the day when Judge Stuart was so poor that he would stain his hand with a bribe. The counsel next spoke of the testimony of Mrs. Connolly, in which she swore that she did not know that Tom Jackson was dead, or that she went into mourning on account of his death; and eited Jadge Story to show that her evidence should not be behaved, in acrorance with the maxim, "Falsus is uno, "falsus in omaibus." The evidence which they had nost desired was the notes of the district-attorney taken in the grand jury room, and which, after they had had access to until it was found they could be of service to the defendant in contradicting the witness, had been taken away on Friday last and kept. Even if the rotes were written from memory after the witness had testified, the counsel would rather have the and been taken away on Friday last and kept. Even if the notes were written from memory after the witness had testified, the counsel would rather have the district attorney's recollection four days after the evidence was given than a month and a half.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stoughton's argument the court took a brief recess.

Mr. Cutting then preceded to sum up for the prosecution. ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION. At the commercement of his remarks the counsel dwerted to the obsracter of the crime charged against be prisoner; af er which he stated that the founders of the prisoner; af er which he stated that the bunders of this Government, taking lessors of history in the past, had pronounced the reception of a bribe by a public officer to be a high misdemeanor and a crime. He ad-verted also to the laws enacted at different times leav-ing upon the subject of the corruption of judicial offi-cers. The coursel regarded the present case as one of vart importance, and upon the issue of which the whole country was looking with interest. He desired to call the attention of the jury to the fact that the bitting of an officer must necessarily be between the either or the one side, and persons who were dissolute

efficer on the one side, and persons who were dissolute on the other. It was not to be supposed that a man of

or the other. It was not to be supposed that a man of integrity would attempt to bribe an officer. Such transactions were always secret. This prisoner was invelf familiar with crime, from having been on the berch and seeing criminals every day, and that had taught him to be wary, and they had necessarily to depend upon circumstantial evidence to a greater or less extent to prove such cases. The counsel then gave the history of the case, commencing with the arrest of Cosgrove in

fact which the counsel had labored so hard to establish

bad insisted first that the bail should be five thousand dellars, but subsequently he reduced i to three thou sand dollars. It appears, however, by the pacers that the bail was fixed at three thousand dollars originally. Although she knew him she did not at that time seek to influence his section or to effer him a bribe. Why! Because he we likew her character, and it was a dangerous matter to approach a magistrate to do so. Had it appeared that she never until she had tole Judge Stuart that she had quit the life she was leading—was living in the country at her

life she was leading was living in the country at has brother's that for husband's health was bad that he

important cases. On the 19th of February, while the berch warrants were still out, Smart left the bench, and went to the district attorney's office, and after catering into a casual conversation, asked him to enter a noise proseque in an old case, the defendant is which wanted to reform. Mr. Hall asked if it was a case of any importance, and Staart asid no, there was nothing in it, and yet this was the very case in which he had required five thousand dollars ball. When Mr Hallasid he would go into court and make the motios. Swart fact which the counse i had labored so hard to establish—that Judge Strart permitted the entry of a noli, proswiere he should not have done. Leaving the bribe
out of all consideration, was not this indictment a
proper one for the entry of a nolic prosequi! Mr.
Blant, from the inding of the indictment until the sammer of 1844, was the prosecuting attorney, and soborty
would deny that he was a meritorious officer. Mr.
Smith then enjoyed the privilege of being counsel for a
lerge number of persons like Councily. In April, 1853,
Mr. Hall swears that there was an argument on the
perforement of the trial of Cograve, in which Mr.
Smith participated, though Mr. Smith has no recollection of it. That indictment slept for a year and tea
months because this man could not be tried, on account of there being no wipesses here. The counsel
next proceeded to examite into the motive of Judge
Suart in his action. It was stated that Judge Staart
had insisted first that the bail should be five thousand
dellars, but subsequently he reduced it to three thou required five thousand dollars but. When are that saw he would go into court and make the motion. Suart said it was unnecessary. Why? Because this would make it a public matter in the presence of in wyer and and jurors. Mr. Hall wrote a rote to the clerk in and jurors. Mr. Hall wrote a role to the clerk is accordance with the request, and gave it to Start, who restructed and took his seat on the banch. The paper was handed to the clerk, who seat his deputy to lock for the inflictment against Connoily. The deputy could not find the indictaent, and suggested that the person might have been indicated in another name. Staart left the room. If he knew the name why was not that person produced to the could not consult some memorandum which he had possession of? He returned and announced that the case was Cosgrave's, and showed great haste in getting the certy made and getting the certified copy. The certified copy, it had been proved, hat been given to Stuart, and that it was given by Mrs. Connoily to Mr. Hall. The counsed text adversed to the evidence of Mrs. Connoily. If it were the that she was a woman of so black a character, how was it that Stuart descended from his high judicial position and dismissed an indictment against a well-known thief to oblige ter? Men dit not thus at without notiver. The document in Stuart's handwriting certifying to the fact of there being no ladictnent penoiny against Connoily was next adversed to by the counsel. If as it was contended, the noile prosaquit was a nullity, why did Start' certify to it? In any event it showed malfeasance in office. The next morning affer the entry of the noile prosaquit was signed by the district afformey. Arrangements were maste to have a new indictionent procured against Coanolly, Mr. Hall asked Stuart why it was he got him into such a crape, and Staatt was confued, and said that some person had told him Coanolly was going to reform. Who was this person who told him se? On the 16 have a new middle him. Alse Fish, on the contrary, a wore that the meetage which Elder's restimony, Stuart sent him terms as the had promised to do so whenever he want dhim. Alse Fish, on the contrary, a wore that the meetage which Elder's restimony, Stuart sent him terms of the contract of the contract of the seat of the contra would they expect to find them except in houses of prostitution? But what was Stuart, a police magistrate, doing there?

Mr. Stoughton suggested that there was no evidence showing that S usrt had ever been at Mrs. Coundly's house since he had been elected a magistrate in 1852.

Mr. Cut ing demanded to know what Stuart was doing there as a crizen, he a man of family? He went there because he liked the society of Mrs. Duval. The counsel admitted to certain facts brought out in suidence to show the recognized on the next of the

evidence to show the possession on the part of the witness. Mrs Courolly, of generous qualities. Why was it that Eider had not been called to dispute facts was it that Eider had not been called to dispute facts having an important bearing against the prisoner, and which had been stated by Mrs. Connolly? Why was not Frick called for the same purpose, and Mrs. Edgar, who was in the court at one time? Wny was not the attention of the grand jury called to discrepancies between the evidence given by her in this case and that given before the grand jury? It was because it would not have helped their cause in the least. When are stated that the stage was unable to carry her down to the bank on amount of the isa, why were not the drivers of the Wall street lice subpensed to show that the stages never were stopped, but always went to the end of the reuse? When they attempted to prove that the marriage certificate had pensed to show that the stages never were stopped, but always went to the end of the reuse! Whea they attempted to prove that the marriage certificars had been altered by Mrs. Connolly, or for her, it had been proven that it had not been, not only by the parish register received from Philadelphia, and by the misster who married Mrs. Connolly. Whenever they had attempted to contradict her they had failed. The connect then adverted to the statement made by the deterdant's consell that Recorder Smith possibly had been influenced by a partisan feeling which might have led him to conspire to have this prosecution commenced.

The judge then delivered the following CHARGE TO THE JURY:

The judge then delivered the following CHARGE TO THE JURY:

This case, gentlemen, I believe is the first of its kind in the annals of our judiciary. In English history we have all read (as an insulated instance) of the bribery of Lord-Chancellor Bacon. He contess d the offense, and was ignominiously dismissed from office, and branced with the epithets of "greatest, wheet, meanies of mankind." The offense which Bacon confessed is imputed to, but strenuously denied by the defendant now on trial, and it will be for you, gentlemen, after what you have heard, and after the few observations to which the court at this late hour nust confine itself, to say whether the imputation, grave and solemn as we must all admit it to be, is or is not well founded.

is not well founded.

Sometime, gentlemer, in the Spring of the year '53, a man whose real name was Connolly, but who chose for a particular occasion to assume that of Cosgrove, was indicted by the latter name on a charge of burglary committed in the New York hotel. About two years afterward, without trial or punishment, the prosecu-tion of the indictment was discertifued, or purported tion of the indictment was discertinued, or purported to be, by an entry in the records of the court of Sessions, made, not as is usual and lawful, at the instance of the district attorney by leave of the court, but at the instance of the court by leave of the district-attorney. And the allegation now is that the entry so made, be it valid or void, was the result of a corrupt understanding between the judge and the wife of the party who stood charged before him; in other words, that a bribe of five hundred dollars, paid and accepted, and not a rense of duty, was the motive influencing the act. The case therefore presents two leading pain's of inquiry; first, was there any such payment; and second, what, if so, was its object and intent?

I shall consider first the evidence of inten', for the obvious reason that unless a corrupt intent be shown, the charge of receiving the alleged bribe cannot, on the other evidence in this case, be sustained.

Intent, if unlawful, is seldout avowed. It is deduced from conduct and circumstances—from acts which

Intent, if unlawfu, is seldom avowed. It is deduced from conduct and circumstances—from acts which speak, sometimes dubiously, sometimes clearly, and acmetimes louder than words. Let us look, then, into the acts of the parties as detailed in the evidance before us, taking them up mainly in their chronological order and in connection incidentally with any words which may have been used; and, giving the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt, let us see to what conclusion then naturally as I fairly, and I may add iswelly, lead.

In the year 1847, and down to the 1st of January last, the present city judge, now on trial, was con-

and iswinly, isad.

In the pear lest, and down to the lat of January last, the present city judge, now on trial, was connected with the police of the city, having at one period the jurisdiction of an examining and committing magnitrate. Some years before 1847 there were two young women, the elder named Margaret, the younger Elizabeth Murphs, residing, it is said, with their mother and brother, in the county of Otsego. The elder, subsequently known as Mrs. Ascenscio, then as Mrs. Duval and now as Mrs. Connolly—at the age of 18 came to this city, in or about the year 1837. Her manuer of life, unless so far as it may affect her credulity, it is unnecessary to dwell on. After she had lived in this city about ten years, she had occasion, it seems, on account of the arrest of one of her female ledgers, to go to the police office at the Fombs, so-called in Centre street. The clork in attendance was the defendant now before you, and that was the occasion on which he first made her acquaintance. It was in the pear 1847. She then lived in Leonard street. See after, in the same year, she moved from Leonard treet. See after, in the same year, she moved from Leonard to Church street; and there the delecaded, she was married, she says, year their street.

ench cases. The counsel then gave the history of the case, commencing with the arrest of Cosgrove in April 6, 1833, for the burglary in the New York hotel. After an examination of the case Stnart thought the case was one of clear guild and refused to take bail. He subsequently concluded, at the suggestion of Mr. Smith, that he would 'ake good bail in five thousand collers. This amount, it being impossible to get, he agreed to take three thousand dollars. On the 15th of April Cosgrove, was it dieted and on the 221 he was an aitted to bail, Mr. Frink being his security. On the 15th of Mr.y Cosgrove made default, and on that same day jurgment was rendered against his security. Street king at that Cosgrove was a fugitive and that officers bid bench warrants against Cosgrove. The